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## THREE NATIONS TO 'DEAL WITH TURK' FOR ARMENIANS

Spain and Brazil Join Wilson in Accepting League Invitation.

COUNCIL ALSO INVOKED

Balfour Suggests Joint Mediation, but Urges America Should Lead.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. GENEVA, Dec. 1.—Three nations, the United States, Spain and Brazil, are to conduct the negotiations on behalf of Armenia with Mustapha Kemal Pasha, head of the Turkish Nationalist movement, which Arthur J. Balfour of the British delegation here described to the Assembly of the League of Nations last week as "bargaining with a bandit."

President Wilson's acceptance of the mediation proposal arrived here simultaneously with the acceptance of the two other Powers, thus obliging the council to accept all three offers, and leaving the details of the joint plan of mediation to be worked out later. Invitations to undertake the task, it will be recalled, were sent to the Powers generally.

Situation Is Complex.

The situation which has arisen seems not to have been looked for, and in some quarters it is regarded as regrettable because of the complications of the etiquette of the procedure involved. On the other hand, many hold that joint mediation will have greater weight, especially since two of the participants are New World nations and one a European neutral.

Unquestionably the diplomatic situation which has now arisen is difficult and delicate, because President Wilson has put it up to the council to virtually tell him what to do. Thus the council has become involved in the Turkish treaty situation, which the British and French Premiers are discussing in pursuance of the plan which virtually ignores the council of the league in such matters.

The replies to the three offers are being drafted to-night by Paul Hymans, president of the assembly. Mr. Balfour of the British delegation and Rene Viviani of the French delegation. Mr. Balfour made it plain that while joint mediation was suggested the council expected the United States to assume the leadership.

Just what course the council will suggest, where it will propose that the representatives of the three nations meet Mustapha Kemal, who is not recognized by any nation, and what procedure will be followed by the representatives of the Powers which have entered upon this extraordinary undertaking nobody here seems to know to-night, the Council evidently being in great perplexity.

Personal or National?

It was noted twice to-day in utterances by delegates that President Wilson, though the league's note asking for a mediator was addressed to the American Government, seems to have replied in his individual capacity, offering personal mediation, which was not envisaged in the council's request.

In this respect President Wilson caused some surprise here and his reply

contrasted sharply with those of Spain and Brazil, which were in the name of their respective governments.

Mr. Balfour, however, seemed to have expressed the conclusion reached by the Council to-night when he said that "it is to be presumed that President Wilson is acting in the name of the United States Government."

M. Viviani, however, said: "I suppose constitutional limitations prevented President Wilson answering in the name of his Government."

If it was pointed out, President Wilson was acting personally, how can the joint mediation scheme be worked out? Asked to-night if hopes of success were any greater than when Mr. Viviani's oratory put the Armenian mediation plan through the assembly, Mr. Balfour said:

"I can't yet say: I am very hopeful." The fact is that the situation is one of the world's greatest diplomatic muds, from which one great satisfaction is drawn by leading nations here—namely, that the United States has at last been again drawn into the European-Asiatic situation, and at a time when the whole domain of Eastern politics has been reopened. This fact seems to have tempered Great Britain's early chagrin over Mr. Viviani's success in obtaining through the assembly resolution a quasi recognition of Mustapha Kemal.

The replies of the three Powers resulted in a special council meeting this morning whereat a decision was reached to accept all three offers. Then the diplomatics went to work to draft replies and to suggest procedure.

It is understood that the commissioners in Constantinople will be asked through the governments for suggestions how and where to approach Kemal. It is asserted here that President Wilson will ask Admiral Bristol in Constantinople to represent the United States, commissioners being appointed by the two other nations.

Hope for American Cooperation.

Satisfaction over the action of President Wilson, Spain and Brazil was great among friends of the league, because they seemed to see in it recognition of some of the council's super-diplomatic powers and which they think now will be exercised in guiding the negotiations.

However, wily diplomats were quick to point out that the acceptance from President Wilson came from the author of the covenant, and both the peculiar phrasing of the President's note and the political position of the sender of it are not such as to warrant either the hope of increasing American interest in the league or that French diplomacy will coincide with Wilson's diplomacy.

The belief was expressed by men like Dr. Fridtjof Nansen of the Swedish delegation that Mustapha Kemal, having successfully defied the Entente Powers, will not be likely to bow before three nations unless material force is used. This is why Dr. Nansen in the assembly committee will continue to work for the military plan of dealing with Mustapha Kemal, despite the fact that this military plan still lacks offers of money to finance an expedition for the relief of the Armenians.

Expressing the general view, Senator Cushman of the Brazilian delegation said: "Brazil is glad to join the United States in this. President Wilson's telegram opens the gate for co-operation by the United States to the gain of international endeavor."

Speaking to-night to correspondents, A. J. Balfour said: "It's a very wonderful thing that we should be able to draw from North and South America and Europe the chiefs of three States in trying to settle a difficulty in an obscure corner in Asia Minor."

**Dutch Refuse Troops for Vilna.**  
"The difficulties may be great, but surely the authority of these three nations acting under the inspiration of the League of Nations, including the might of the League of the United States, never can be better exercised. If one had suggested it five years ago he would have been regarded as a dreamer, and would indeed have been a dreamer had the League of Nations not come in the meantime."

A Dutch contingent will not be a part of the league's international army to be used in connection with the Vilna plebiscite. The Dutch have again asserted their independence. Holland is the only country thus far to refuse the request for troops for this service, but her refusal is in connection with a precedent of the league refusing to acknowledge what has been called a binding moral obligation imposed by Articles X and XVI of the league covenant.

## DENIES JUSSERAND WILL RESIGN POST

High French Official Says Government Is Well Satisfied With His Work.

IDEAL U. S. AMBASSADOR

Reported Objection to Service During Harding Administration, Declared Untrue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 1.

"There is absolutely no truth to the report that Jules J. Jusserand contemplates resigning as French Ambassador to the United States," a high authority in the Foreign Office here told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent this afternoon when he was asked about reports that Ambassador Jusserand was considering presenting his resignation rather than continue in his present post during the Harding administration.

"Reports that M. Jusserand contemplates resigning are untrue. First, because the French Government has expressed the most complete satisfaction with his work in Washington," the official continued, "and has assured M. Jusserand himself it does not desire to transfer his activities to this side of the Atlantic, and secondly, because the American public, as well as the American press, never gave such praise to a French envoy as that accorded our present Ambassador to the United States."

"It would be little short of a calamity if, in the present circumstances, the French Government had to seek a successor to Ambassador Jusserand, who alone is capable of carrying on the ideals of this country in diplomatic circles in Washington. He knows this well."

"Indubitably M. Jusserand has been close to the Wilson Administration. That is only another proof that he is a capable diplomatist. Also he was close to Mr. Roosevelt, and has faithfully interpreted the ideals of France abroad throughout his diplomatic career."

"The intention of the French Government is not to change its foreign policies and its representatives if it can be avoided. It was only with the sincerest regret that the Government accepted the resignation of Paul Cambon as Ambassador in London."

"There is no reason to believe that Ambassador Jusserand will be unacceptable to the Harding Administration."

**BERLIN VETOES ALLIED PLEBISCITE CONCESSION**

Refuses Delay to Upper Silesia Non-Residents.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 1.

Arrangements reported to have been made by France and England whereby non-residents of upper Silesia may vote a fortnight later than residents in the forthcoming plebiscite there will not be agreed to by Germany. Elections on this basis, it was announced, would not be recognized.

The German Government holds that the conditions of the plebiscite were established by the Treaty of Versailles and cannot be amplified by one party without the assent of the other. Precedents were cited in the case of the West Prussian and other plebiscites, where no distinction was made between residents and non-residents.

The fear here is that a German majority in upper Silesia may be obtained only through the vote of non-residents and that the Supreme Council will be guided by the wishes of the residents alone.

## AUSTRIA IS ADMITTED TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Balkan States Hold Up Entrance of Bulgaria.

By the Associated Press. GENEVA, Dec. 1.—The text of the messages of Spain and Brazil regarding Armenian mediation have been made public. Spain's acceptance was signed by Premier Dato and is as follows:

"In reply to the telegram of November 26, I have the honor to say that the Government of his Majesty the King of Spain, although not in touch with the circumstances connected with the tragic situation in Armenia, regards with the most profound sympathy this unfortunate people, which is the victim of so many sufferings, and although the Spanish Government is unable by the terms of the resolution of the Assembly to appreciate its exact scope, nevertheless it holds itself ready to contribute gladly to any action of a moral or diplomatic nature looking to a peaceful solution, pursued with so much zeal and devotion by the League of Nations."

"In reply to the telegram as to the resolutions of the Assembly regarding Armenia, I have the honor to inform your Excellency that the Government of Brazil is ready to contribute alone or jointly with other Powers to put an end to the situation of suffering Armenia."

Austria was unanimously voted a member of the League of Nations by the Commission for the Admission of New States here to-day. It is expected the Assembly of the league will ratify this action.

As to the application by Bulgaria for admission, Serbia, Greece and Rumania have indicated they were seriously opposed to the admission of Bulgaria, and it appeared probable they would make an issue of the matter.

The Council of the league to-day unanimously approved the invitation drawn up by the Military Commission calling on the United States to name a representative to sit on the commission. The invitation expressed the view that the general consideration of the subject of a reduction of armaments would be "greatly facilitated" if the United States Government could see its way to send a representative to sit on a consultative capacity with the commission.

## REPARATION DISPUTE NEARS ADJUSTMENT

French Agree to Fixing Round Sum of German Debt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 1.

The financial committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has decided to adopt Premier Lloyd George's suggestion to fix a round sum of Germany's indebtedness, if British support was wanted, but at the same time will propose that the Reparations Commission fix definite sums to be paid by Germany during the first four or five years, in order to meet French budget requirements during the period of reconstruction. This, it is believed, will meet with British approval.

The committee's experts have been influenced largely by the interpretation by legal experts that the Versailles treaty provides the authority for reoccupation of the Rhineland even if an interval exists between the original period of occupation stipulated in the treaty and the proposed thirty year period to be allowed for the full payment of the reparations.

If it is approved by the Reparations Commission, officials of the French Government consider this the biggest step toward the adjustment of the indemnity dispute yet taken.

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Natural Topped Russian Sable Scarfs \$195  
Formerly priced at \$375

Natural Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs - \$95  
Formerly priced at \$195

## FRENCH TO EXPLOIT RUSSIAN OIL FIELD

Syndicate Under Organization as Competitor to Standard Oil.

WELLS SOUGHT HERE TOO

Proposal Indicates Change in Position of French Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 1.

Although the Cabinet instructed M. Eynac to complete his project in connection with the new oil law along the lines of "liberty under State control," which would mean virtually the continuation of the present system under which the Royal Dutch interests hold a grip on the French oil "cartel," THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent was informed by a most reliable authority that a new consortium was being promoted by French financiers with the intention of uniting scores of so-called oil owners throughout the world and using them as a counter to a monopoly either by the Royal Dutch or the Standard Oil groups.

Just who is behind this new movement is still a secret, but when M. Eynac's project comes up for parliamentary discussion before the end of this winter a competitive organization will have been established. It was said that support already had been promised to this organization by many Deputies who are known not to favor a State control which keeps oil prices higher here than in either the United States or England and who also are opposed to turning the French oil market over to either American or British competitors.

The movement was said to have been accelerated by the Standard Oil Company's selection of M. Jules Cambon as president of that company's newly organized French branch, many Government officials holding that M. Cambon, having long enjoyed diplomatic privileges as a member of governmental commissions, such as the Reparations Commission, has no right to direct an important commercial enterprise, which aims at supplying France with oil, or to involve himself in an oil contest, which, if successful, would mean immense personal profit to him as associated with the Standard Oil group. It was expected that M. Cambon would resign from diplomatic affairs, but apparently he has no intention of doing so.

According to THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent's informant, the new group will control as many actual drillings as does the Standard Oil Company, having negotiated for several months with independent oil well owners in Mexico and the United States.

At present, the informant continued, the consortium is working on a scheme for handling Russian oil fields, which will be open for French exploitation, as well as English and American, as soon as commercial relations with south Russian ports are definitely established and tank ships are available for export. It is understood that pressure is being brought to bear on high Government officials here by financiers interested in this later feature of the proposed competition and that they are really responsible for what was regarded here as the remarkable decision by President Millerand and Premier Leygues to renew French dealings with Russia after having for two years steadfastly refused to see any possibility of separating trade recognition from political recognition of the Moscow Soviets.

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